

# BULGARIA ENTERS WAR ON SIDE OF TEUTONS

ALL BALKAN NATIONS LIKELY TO  
BECOME INVOLVED

Invaders Said to Be Irregulars Wear-  
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London, April 3.—Bulgaria has entered the war on the side of the Teutonic allies and it is entirely within the possibilities that all the Balkan nations may become involved.

An official statement given out in Nish, the new capital of Serbia, and received by the Serbian legation here today, says:

"About 2 a. m. yesterday Bulgarian irregulars in great numbers wearing military uniforms suddenly attacked our blockhouses at Valandovo.

"Our surviving frontier guards, overwhelmed by superior numbers, had to fall back toward the railway station on Strumitza.

"By 5 o'clock the Bulgarians occupied all the heights on the left bank of the river Vardar.

"The fighting continues and the number of dead and wounded is considerable on both sides.

"It is said the Bulgarians have taken two Serbian guns.

"Wounded soldiers who have arrived at the railway station declare the Bulgarians maneuvered in the fight under the orders of officers. They formed little more than a regiment and many believe they are not irregulars at all, but regular troops from the Bulgarian army.

"The frontier posts of the neighborhood have arrived to help and details will be forwarded as soon as they come to hand. Telegraphic and telephonic communication with Djewdell and Salonika is interrupted."

The Agency Dispatch Balkans in Paris publishes two dispatches from Nish confirming the news and adding: "The Bulgarians left 80 killed on the grounds and carried back a great number of wounded. The Serbian losses were 60 killed and a greater number wounded. The Serbians pursued the Bulgarians up to the frontier."

Since the beginning of the war the allies, Germany and Austria, Italy and even Turkey, have made overtures to Bulgaria, owing to the strategic position she occupies.

Field Marshal von der Goltz was the last envoy whose arrival was reported at Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. He reached there on March 25 and it was reported presented a proposal from Turkey to cede Adrianople, Kirk Kilisseh and other important towns to Bulgaria in return for continued neutrality. Turkey's offer is said to have included the restoration of the Thes-Mida line, giving Bulgaria the territory she had previous to the treaty of Constantinople signed at the conclusion of the second Balkan war. It was reported in Vienna that the czar had sent Prince Troubetzky to Belgrade to patch up a peace between Bulgaria and Serbia over Macedonia. This conference plainly did not bring results.

In February last the Berliner Disconto Gesellschaft placed at the disposal of Bulgaria \$15,000,000 as a second installment of a loan of \$100,000,000 conceded by German bankers late in the previous year. Despite this large German loan, it was declared Bulgaria would maintain her neutrality.

Italy sent representatives in Bulgaria early this year and also to the other Balkan states, proposing a restoration of the Balkan league as it existed prior to the two Balkan wars. The friendship of Italy was promised to such a league.

It was announced last month that Italy had been successful to such a degree that it was practically certain that Germany and Austria would not be able to drag Bulgaria into the conflict on their side. On the part of the Balkan state, the end in view in these negotiations was stated to be a permanent peace based upon a more equitable adjustment of boundary lines. The recent overthrow of the ministry in Bulgaria was explained to be due to the opposition of King Ferdinand to the proposal of the prime minister, M. Radoslovoff, to declare war on Turkey and bring about the recapture of Adrianople. Following the upset of the Bulgarian ministry on March 8, a note was sent to Turkey demanding protection to Bulgarian travelers passing through Turkey and intimating that otherwise "relations between Bulgaria and Turkey would be gravely imperilled."

In the opinion of close students of Balkan affairs, the action of Bulgarian irregulars in attacking Serbian troops is the torch that will inflame all the Balkan states and possibly Italy.

Bulgaria was humiliated by the treaty of Bucharest, August 10, 1913, which took from her the very territories she had gained by the first Balkan war, settled by the second peace conference at London, ending in a

treaty signed May 30, 1913. The treaty of Constantinople further humiliated her.

The treaty of Bucharest compelled Bulgaria to surrender Kotecha, Isatib and Radovishta to Serbia and Salonika, Doiran, Demirhissar, Seres, Drama and Kavala to Greece. She was shorn of her prizes and her old possessions wrested from her.

Bulgaria's position in the present war was recently summarized by P. M. Mattheef, former Bulgarian minister to Greece (on March 6, 1915,) as follows:

"Bulgaria wants the treaty of Bucharest abrogated, the execution of the treaty of London and the fulfillment of the St. Petersburg convention. She wants to retain the position and rights which the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty gave her. Thus only can the treachery of Serbia, Greece, Rumania and Turkey be blotted out; on those terms alone can a satisfactory settlement be arrived at in these Balkan countries."

This statement mentions four countries toward which Bulgaria cherishes enmity, but does not include the country against which she holds her major grievance—Russia.

By the treaty between Serbia and Bulgaria, Russia was virtually entrusted with the guidance of all the future actions in the Balkans.

Russia is blamed as the great power which forced the ignoble settlement at Bucharest upon Bulgaria.

More intense than the feeling against Russia, is the bitterness in Bulgaria against Roumania. It is asserted Roumania aided Russia in forcing the treaty of Bucharest upon Bulgaria, threatening to occupy immediately the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, with Rumanian troops in case the dishonorable peace was not signed.

The boundary fixed by the treaty of Bucharest was extremely complicated. Bulgaria was left with Strumitza, in Macedonia, and 70 miles of seacoast on the Aegean, between the towns of Mesta and Maritza.

But the Serbo-Greek boundary was so drawn that Monastir became Serbian and Vodena and Florina fell to Greece.

After this settlement it remained for Bulgaria to make a treaty with Turkey, but Bulgaria had been left prostrate, in no condition for a third war with the Turks, and was compelled again to yield.

Turkey compelled the Bulgarian envoys to renounce their claim to Demotika and Kirk Kilisseh and in this way Turkey managed to get territory beyond the Maritza river.

By the treaty of Constantinople, signed September 29, 1913, the Turkish-Bulgarian line was traced up the Maritza river to a point near Mandra, and then west of Demotika, leaving both that town and Adrianople to Turkey. Indeed, the Bulgarian concessions to Turkey was practically doubled in extent over that allotted to Turkey by the treaty of London.

These two settlements left Bulgaria with manifold grievances. The little country had her back to the wall—nothing but enemies all round.

Every month since has served to make more intense these antipathies and the outbreak of the present war suddenly gave Bulgaria its opportunity. Again Bulgaria became a factor in politics, not only in the Balkan states, but far beyond them. From the outset of the conflict it became apparent that Bulgaria dominated the situation and by action could at any moment embroil a large part of Europe that had remained quiescent.

## COCK CROWING CONTESTS LATEST MISSOURI FAD

A Joplin, Mo., dispatch says: What bids fair to become the most popular contest among the rural population of Missouri was held near the little village of Duneweg, and is to be an annual event.

It is a cock crowing competition and is open to all comers. The birds are brought to the contest in darkened boxes. The rooster is suddenly taken out into the light and placed on a platform. The bird imagines he is there to herald a supposed dawn, and at once begins crowing. At the same time a special timepiece is started. The one that utters the greatest number of cock-a-doodle-dos in twenty minutes is proclaimed champion.

For a month before the contest the birds are carefully conditioned. Each owner has his own secret method of feeding, which he closely guards from his competitors. For from two to three weeks prior to the crowing match the food is carefully dosed and made as stimulating as possible.

The time taken up by each cock is usually limited to twenty minutes, and a timekeeper stands near to mark the number of crows and the variation of notes, which are all considered.

We don't know which is worse—a worldly wise widow who tries to act like a school girl, or a school girl who attempts to emulate a worldly wise widow.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

# HISTORICAL DATA IN NEW YEARBOOK

AGRICULTURAL EVOLUTION  
IS FULL OF INTEREST

State Publication Offers Many Hints  
to Student of South Carolina  
Economics.

The Yearbook for 1914, issued by the State department of agriculture, commerce and industries, contains a number of interesting notes on the history of agriculture in South Carolina. Some of these suggest inquiries which might well be made the basis of monographs. Studies in history in the schools and colleges of this region have been too exclusively confined to the political and military fields. There is a vast amount of virgin material available to him who looks into the economic history of the State. Especially worth while would be an investigation of the evolution of agriculture. An illuminating and useful essay might be written for example, upon the farm practice and the household arts carried on under the capable direction of Eliza Lucas. Another paper might deal with the propaganda suggested by Thomas Jefferson for the growing cereals of the olive, the almond and the castor bean.

Among the notes in the current edition of The Yearbook are the following:

"Diversification and rotation," the commissioner points out, "have been urged upon South Carolinians since 1825.

## Deep Plowing Distrusted.

"There was a time when there was actually a controversy over the benefits of deep plowing. . . . Horace Greeley declared that the suspicion cast upon this innovation cost the South in one year a million bushels of corn."

"This department has witnessed with pleasure the growing interest in the cultivation of sorghum and ribbon cane, not only for forage, but for the manufacture of syrup. It is only one step, and quite an easy one, from syrup to sugar. The late John Alexander, of Columbia, made a centrifugal mill at a price within the means of any farmer and it is natural to suppose that almost any machine shop in the State today could make them for farm use."

"Dr. Junius Smith was successful in growing tea in upper South Carolina ten years before the war between the sections; the only reason why he did not continue it upon a larger scale being the matter of the cost of labor."

The Yearbook quotes from Toumey's "Geology of South Carolina," 1848, an account of indigo culture in this State, written by the late Thomas W. Glover, of Orangeburg. The inquiry is suggested by the commissioner whether, if Europe shall be at war for a long time, the planting of indigo might not profitably be revived in the South.

## Herbement of Columbia.

N. Herbement, a viticulturist, of Columbia, is quoted as urging on the notice of his fellow citizens the importance of a more scientific practice in farm management. It is a pity that some adequate biography of Mr. Herbement is not extant. His letters to the American Agriculturist and other journals prove him possessed of respectable learning as well as of enterprise and foresight in horticulture.

An interesting letter, cited in the report, is that of Col. William Hazard, dated St. Simon, February 28, 1828. "Every individual," the writer insisted, "should provide land to produce grain, pulse and roots for his personal and plantation uses."

"In 1810, there was quite a controversy over the matter of seed (corn) selection," between John Taylor, of South Carolina, and "the famous farmer of New Jersey, Jseph Cooper."

The steam plow, says The Yearbook, is a Southern invention. "Having been patented in 1833 by E. C. Bellinger, of this State. His gang plow is practically the same as that in use today."

"The Cashmere goat was introduced into this State by Dr. J. B. Davis in 1849."

"Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, who was connected with the first geological survey of this State, in 1848, spoke in several Southern States, urging the use of marl and of lime as manures."

## Tea as a Carolina Staple.

Southern Agriculturist, 1828: "The importation of tea into the United States is from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds annually. It might become a great staple of South Carolina."

"Col. J. C. Stribling, Pendleton, the real inventor of the split log drag, operates an overhead system for irrigating his truck garden."

J. R. Dodge, writing in 1870 to the Rural Carolinian, published by the late Col. D. Wyatt Aiken: "Cotton may ever be a prominent crop, but it should be cultivated only as one of the many necessities of life; an ample sufficiency of everything consumed

upon the farm should be grown at home."

"John R. Matthews, one of the pioneers in the successful cultivation of sea island cotton, reported to the Agricultural society of St. John's parish that he saved his lands from sterility and made them productive by using 120 loads of salt mud and 30 of stable manure per acre."

"There is in this office a collection of old drawings, showing the style of vats used at a number of places along the coast to reduce the sea water to a salty brine for the purpose of fertilization; and, in fact, there were some experimenters who reduced the brine to salt crystals."

## THE TERRIBLE TOLL OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

There have been many estimates of the losses in killed and wounded during the eight months of the war, and all of them are made in such enormous figures as to seem almost incredible. The insistence by reputable and competent students of the war, however, that hundreds of thousands of men have been sacrificed in the course of the fighting thus far can not fail to carry some measure of conviction to the most skeptical.

A staff correspondent of The New York World, but lately returned from the war area, declares that the allies on the western front are patiently biding their time for the great stroke they are determined to make against the Germans, and they have calculated on losses aggregating a million men in the campaign they are planning to drive the invaders out of France and Belgium. From this he proceeds to an analysis of the losses thus far scored on the field of battle saying:

"These figures stagger one, but a moment's reflection will show that they are by no means exaggerated. The total losses so far in this war have been at least 6,000,000 killed, wounded or put out of action on both sides.

"The Prussian lists alone show losses in excess of 1,000,000 men, and it is admitted that this is not half of the German losses. A very conservative estimate to date is that Germany has lost 2,500,000 men, and that Austria has lost nearly if not quite 1,000,000.

"Of the allies Russia has lost most heavily, and although no accurate figures are available, her casualties total at least 1,500,000. The French have lost well over 1,000,000. Nobody knows what the Serbian losses are, but I have heard them estimated at 225,000. Great Britain has lost at least 150,000, counting the casualties in her Indian forces. Belgium has had nearly 100,000 put hors de combat.

"This gives roughly a total loss of 6,000,000 for the allies and about 3,500,000 for their enemies."

Of this number certainly two million, and perhaps, half as many more, are prisoners. The Germans have nearly a million in their camps and compounds, and the Russians probably have half a million in theirs. If six million men have been put out of action, perhaps three and a half million have been killed or wounded, and of these perhaps one-fourth have been killed, or in the neighborhood of three-quarters of a million men. Of the wounded many, of course, have already recovered and resumed their places in the ranks, a large proportion of the remaining will be able to return to the lines within the next few weeks, and many will recover and be able to aid in the work of restoration that will come after the war. With all these deductions, however, the number of men lost beyond recall in the great conflict is a huge total, but the significance of the number in the prospect of further losses is the most hideous feature of the bloody toll. The heaviest fighting in the western area is yet to come. If the allies count upon sacrificing a million men to the effort to expel the Germans, it is certain the Germans may be expected to lose three-quarters as many in opposition. There will remain the fighting in the eastern area of the war, where, up to this time, there have been only the open operations since the first sharp campaign in Belgium and France and the losses there may well be estimated as equal to those that will be made in the west. Before the anniversary of the war's beginning comes around, it is not unlikely that two million more men will have been brought low, and the end will hardly then be in sight. If the estimates of six million incapacitated thus far is correct, there is in sight a toll of perhaps eight million men sacrificed in a year of struggle for the mastery of Europe. Such figures stagger the imagination and mock the comprehension of men of normal mind.

## Most Likely.

Bix—By the way, who is, or rather was the god of war?

Dix—I've forgotten the duffer's name, but I think it was Annanias.—Indianapolis Journal.

## Well-Known Men.

George B. Cromer, of Newberry, is well known all over the State. He is a lawyer and was formerly president of Newberry college, and has taken a wide interest in matters of the kind which will come before the State board of charities.

R. H. King, of Charleston, is secretary of the Charleston Y. M. C. A. and has had considerable experience in community work. He has been actively identified with movements meaning the upbuilding of institutions coming under the supervision of this law.

D. D. Wallace, of Spartanburg, is professor of history and economics of Wofford college, and is the author of several well known works. He has been a student of sociological problems and is regarded as a well-posted man.

Dr. Z. T. Cody, of Greenville, is editor of the Baptist Courier. His larger activities have been along the lines of

contemplated in the law creating the State board of charities and corrections. He has devoted much time and study to welfare work among the dependent, delinquent and deficient classes of the State citizenship.

L. E. Carrigan, of Society Hill, is a planter of large undertakings and was formerly a member of the House from Darlington. He has always been active in the work contemplated by the law and is a student of sociological and economic questions.

The board is said to be one of the best of its kind appointed in any in a good many years. All of the members seem anxious to begin the work of co-operating with those officers in charge of institutions committed under the purview of the act towards improving conditions in the various jails, almshouses, chain gangs and the like.



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